

## Highly Exciting News from the North!!

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, June 16th.]

We are again in the midst of a season of excitement and alarm. We are told that Lee's army has invaded Pennsylvania in force, and it is also stated that an advanced body of the rebels have sacked and burned Greencastle. The enemy appears to have moved with lightning-like celerity, and with a secrecy almost miraculous, if all that is said be true. We first hear of him at Berryville moving on Winchester; then of another force at Bunker Hill advancing towards Martinsburg. Then we are advised of a fight at Martinsburg, and the retreat of Gen. Tyler. Next the enemy appear at Hagerstown, and immediately we hear from Greencastle that our troops have retreated from the former place. Later in the day there were tidings that the Rebel forces were moving upon the southern borders of the State in six columns.

All this comes with startling suddenness. The telegraph can scarcely keep pace with the rapid marches of the enemy. Alarms follow each other like a succession of earthquake shocks. Public anxiety is excited to a degree of painful intensity.

[From the Baltimore American.]

HARPER'S FERRY, June 14.—The rebel raid, or rather invasion, which has been so long talked about, is becoming an earnest fact as you already know. There is no doubt that a force of considerable magnitude, under command of General Ewell, is in the Valley, and that the rebels have conducted the movement with their usual celerity and skill, and are evidently determined upon a bold movement.

Their main force, under General Ewell in person, marched directly on Winchester, with the view of surrounding and besieging General Milroy's forces there.—The main body is said to have numbered eighteen thousand. The whole rebel force engaged in the movement is thought to be about twenty-five thousand men.—Gen. Milroy had strongly fortified his position, and was able to hold the rebels at bay during the whole of Saturday and Sunday. Reports say that in several attacks on the works the rebels were severely repulsed and lost heavily. Finding that the enemy were heavily reinforcing and manifesting a purpose to thoroughly invest the place, General Milroy determined, whilst it was in his power, to cut his way out and join the forces at Harper's Ferry. The movement was successfully executed, but not without considerable hard fighting, in which our troops acquitted themselves well.

General Milroy prepared for the movement during Sunday night, and at three o'clock this morning commenced to move out on the road towards Harper's Ferry. The rebels soon discerned the movement and followed. A running fight ensued all the way from Winchester to within a few miles of the Ferry. So far as the facts are known every attack of the rebels was repulsed, not without considerable loss on our part, for which a full penalty was exacted. The sound of the artillery firing during the morning gradually approaching Harper's Ferry, indicated that Gen. Milroy was falling back, and an intense interest was of course excited. About noon the head of the retreating column reached Hallowtown, three miles from the Ferry, and couriers soon after announced that Gen. Milroy had brought nearly the whole of his force, between nine and ten thousand men, safely in, and that he saved nearly the whole of his guns and trains. Those in the works, which could not be moved, were spiked. A strong supporting force was thrown from Harper's Ferry, but judging from the cessation of the firing, the rebels apparently concluded that they had been foiled, and gave up the pursuit.

The troops from Martinsburg, under General Tyler, together with those from North Mountain, under orders from Gen. Schenck, having sent off all their stores on the trains, prepared to retreat on Harper's Ferry on Saturday evening. Everything being removed, about seven o'clock in the evening he took up his line of march, and had some slight skirmishing, in which our troops behaved very well.—Nothing of value was left behind, and the whole affair was managed well, his troops reaching Harper's Ferry early on Sunday morning.

The first approach of the rebels was on Berryville, which was held as an outpost of Winchester by General McReynolds. His force numbered about three thousand men, including the Sixth Maryland Regiment, Colonel Horne, and Captain Alexander's First Maryland Battery. Berryville is about half way between Snicker's Gap and Winchester. Longstreet's rebel corps is said to have advanced on this small command from Snicker's Gap, and

was held in check for nearly six hours on Saturday, when they were overwhelmed by superior numbers and fell back on Winchester.

The Sixth Maryland Regiment and the First Maryland Battery bore a large share of the heavy fighting at this point, and suffered severely. Capt. Alexander, with his battery, supported by the Sixth, had charge of the works, and repulsed the enemy several times with great slaughter. They maintained their ground until the balance of Gen. McReynolds's troops had started for Winchester, and had made good their retreat, when night coming on, and the rebels closing around them in great force, they were compelled to abandon their guns, and retreat. The Sixth Maryland was cut up and captured, but a small number escaping. Captain Alexander and Lieut. Evans, of the Artillery, with fifteen men, were all of his fine command who reached Harper's Ferry. A number of the missing were taken prisoners.

General Kenly reports these commands as having distinguished themselves beyond all praise. They did not yield until the enemy brought thirty pieces of cannon to bear upon them.

HARRISBURG, June 16.—A train of one hundred wagons, which left Martinsburg on Sunday, arrived here this morning in safety.

The rebel advance this morning is five miles this side of Chambersburg.

Colonel Smith, commanding a regiment of Infantry at Hagerstown, fought the rebels yesterday an hour and a half, when being surrounded, he was forced to surrender.

The banks removed their deposits yesterday, and workmen were engaged all night in removing the Government archives.

Hundreds of people are removing from the south side of the river, bringing in all their horses and cattle.

Working parties are still busy on the opposite side of the river, preparing works of defense.

The people in the interior are thoroughly aroused by the peril of the State capital, and within the next twenty-four hours thousands of militia will probably arrive here.

The refugees are now coming in by thousands. The railroad depot is crowded with women and children, waiting for transportation east. The train to start at two o'clock will not be able to take more than half that are prepared to start.

Most of the merchants are packing up their goods, and shipping them as rapidly as possible. Adams' express is overrun with freight.

HARRISBURG, June 16.—Midnight.—Despatches received up to this hour from Shippensburg, show that the rebels are still at the later place, but in force not exceeding 2000 cavalry, with no infantry. General Jenkins, who commands the rebel force, ordered all the stores in Chambersburg to be opened at 8 o'clock this morning, which was complied with. The merchants were forced to take Confederate money in payment for their goods.

At one o'clock to-day the rebels were drawn up in line of battle on Colonel McClure's farm, anticipating an attack.

The rebel cavalry, to-day, occupied Littleton, eleven miles from Gettysburg; but at last accounts, they had not advanced beyond that point.

The farmers in the Valley are sending their horses and cattle into the mountains to avoid their falling into the hands of the rebels. The rebels are gathering up all the negroes that can be found, with the intention of taking them along. So far as heard from private property has been respected.

Stuart himself is not in Pennsylvania, according to the latest advices, but in Shenandoah Valley. The fortifications on the hills opposite Harrisburg are considered sufficient protection to the city, and an offensive movements on the part our troops is not improbable.

The Pennsylvanians are flocking to the State defense. Every county has responded and troops are now being forwarded in great numbers from all points.

Lancaster is the first to send her five hundred men. Two regiments are expected to-night from Reading. The One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh, Colonel Jennings, has reorganized and is now armed. It is the first militia armed troops in the intrenchments.

The authorities have information which has not been confirmed up to the present time, that the rebels are at New Market, Pa., with a force of 20,000 or 25,000 men.

A train of powder has been laid to blow up the barracks at Carlisle, if necessity shall require it, to obviate any advantage the rebels might gain by reason of its occupation. A very intelligent refugee gives it as his impression that the enemy is pressing into his ranks all able-bodied citizens of Pennsylvania along the line of his advance.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—There is much excitement here, and many rumors of rebel cavalry, seen at various points within twenty-five or thirty miles of the city. Several of the old military organizations of Baltimore, it is thought will be immediately revived, and their ranks filled up with volunteers.

There are many military movements in progress, and rumors of others, but they cannot be mentioned, from prudential motives.

The people of Baltimore feel that the efforts of the Government to protect Washington will necessarily include Baltimore, but nevertheless there are encouraging evidences of a determination on the part of our people to rally at once to repel the invasion.

Governor Bradford has issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens of Baltimore and the people of Maryland to rally to defend their soil from invasion.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The following official despatch has been received from Gen. Milroy, at Harper's Ferry:—

"I am in with the greater part of my command. The fortifications at Winchester were invested by about fifteen thousand rebels and twenty pieces of artillery. They carried my outer works by storm at six o'clock on Sunday evening. I spiked all my guns on Sunday evening, and left with the whole of my command at one o'clock on Monday morning, bringing away all my artillery and wagons, and was intercepted by an overwhelming force, with artillery, four miles this side of Winchester, on the Martinsburg road, and, after a desperate fight of two hours, I cut through. We were pursued by a large cavalry force, who picked up a number of my weary boys. I think my loss will not exceed two thousand in killed, wounded and missing."

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Reliable information relative to the invasion is that a small force of rebels, not exceeding 2,500, crossed the Potomac at Williamsport on Sunday, evidently in pursuit of General Kelly's baggage train, which arrived at Harrisburg last evening. This force passed through Hagerstown and entered Cumberland on Monday night. They did not proceed further than Scotland, five miles beyond Chambersburg, where they burned a bridge.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Noon.—I learn, from an undoubted source, that our forces have evacuated Harper's Ferry, and that we hold Maryland Heights, which are strongly fortified, and capable of standing siege against vastly superior numbers.

Letters received to-day from Harrisburg intimate that the guards and attendants of Milroy's trains, on the way up from Martinsburg, were mistaken for Lee's cavalry advance, and stampeded the villagers and farmers on the way.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The Inquirer has a special despatch from Washington, dated last night which contains the following intelligence:

"The latest advices from the army show that Gen. Lee has pushed a very large force up the Shenandoah Valley.

Gen. Ewell's Corps is in the advance, accompanied by Gen. Stuart's cavalry.

Gen. Hill's corps is close behind, and Gen. Longstreet is bringing up the rear.

There no longer seems to be any doubt but that Gen. Lee is throwing the whole of his forces up toward Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Our cavalry has been skirmishing with Lee's rear guard for two days, and all information now tends to show that the rebels are not moving to give us battle on the old field of Bull Run, or in that vicinity.

Our forces evacuated Frederick, Md., and that vicinity, and fell back to the Relay House this morning. No enemy pursuing them, they returned to Frederick this morning with strong reinforcements.

Some rebels appeared at Poolesville last evening, but withdrew without doing any damage.

An extra train went to Harper's Ferry last night and returned this morning.

Soon after the train passed the Point of Rocks, some of Gen. Hill's corps came in on a tour of observation.

It is said by some who watch military matters closely, that the next battle will be fought in Maryland, and perhaps on the old field of Antietam again.

Gen. Lee is moving on a longer line than Gen. Hooker, but he has not succeeded in out-marching him very far.

A despatch from Harrisburg says that there are twenty-five hundred rebels at South Mountain, Md., and that there are thirty-five hundred at and near Chambersburg. The latter have made no show of advancing to-day.

Business is mostly suspended in this city, and the merchants are devoting their time to the enlistment of troops for the defence of the State.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 18.—1-30 P. M.—The rebels under Jackson evacuated

Chambersburg at one o'clock to-day, taking the road to Hagerstown.

The authorities here now are in telegraphic communication with Chambersburg.

During the stay of the rebels there all private property was respected, except so far as horses and cattle and the necessities of life are concerned.

Jackson's old division, under Ewell, is reported to be at Hagerstown.

Troops for the State are arriving rapidly.

A despatch has been received from Gettysburg to the effect that a resident of the southern part of Franklin county states that Ewell was in Hagerstown yesterday. Another states that he was in Greencastle this morning, and has with him a large body of infantry.

Reliable information has reached here that the rebels are now in force at Cumberland, Maryland.

A company of colored men arrived this evening from Philadelphia, whose services were declined by Major General Couch, on the ground that no authority had been granted by the War Department for the muster of colored troops into the service of the United States for a less period than three years.

The following paragraph we find in the *Wheeling Intelligencer* of the 16th: "Gentlemen who came in from Clarksburgh last evening say scouts reported there that a force of several thousand cavalry was advancing from Lewisburgh on Charleston, Kanawha."

The Seventh, Eighth, and Seventy-first regiments of New York City, with full ranks, left on the 17th for the seat of war in Pennsylvania.

The report that Gen. Milroy had retired from Harper's Ferry and established himself on Maryland Heights, is confirmed.

A train of five hundred Government wagons, loaded with stores, and accompanied by contrabands and refugees, arrived in Harrisburg on the 16th from Martinsburg, Va., having left that place on the 14th. A rebel force of 4,000 mounted men were held at bay at Martinsburg by 500 of our men, until the train got safely off.

## Deaths.

WM. H. JONES, Private, Co. E, 8th Maine Vols., June 15, typhoid fever.

CHAS. CLAPSON, Corporal, Co. A, 115th New York Vols., June 16.

JAMES WICKENS, Private, Co. C, 115th New York Vols., June 17, typhoid fever.

JAMES BOYLE, Captain of schooner *L. E. Mulford*, June 18, apoplexy.

DANIEL MANGEL, Private Co. D, 174th Pennsylvania Militia, June 9th.

WILLIAM FLEXER, Private, Co. A, 176th Pennsylvania Militia, June 7th.

SAMUEL A. GUNSANS, Private, Co. F, 176th Pennsylvania Militia, June 9th.

JEFFERSON H. PIKE, Private, Co. B, 11th Maine Vols., June 10th.

PETER SHIFFERT, Sergeant, Co. F, 176th Pennsylvania Militia, June 7.

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Beaufort, S. C., June 1, 1863.

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